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50X1-HUM

(Continued)

<u>Imports</u>	(In thousands of tons)	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Horses (head)	45,499	5,698
Cattle (head)	14,610	1,172
Kaolin, clay	11.0	45.9
Iron ore	632.0	970.6
Fertilizer	196.4	300.1
Raw hides	4.9	11.3
Tanning materials	6.9	6.5
Sheep's wool	10.1	13.3
Cotton and by-products	43.8	49.5
Flax and by-products	4.6	3.0
Jute and by-products	7.3	7.4
Rubber and rubber substitutes	2.6	7.5
Props	---	74.4
Cellulose	9.8	32.2
Ceramic products	2.8	5.2
Steel and iron	---	15.0
Machines, tools and electrical engineering equipment	17.5	20.2
Locomotives and tenders	29.3	10.5
Railroad cars	11.2	0.4
Tractors	6.0	2.4
Automobiles	7.2	18.3

<u>Exports</u>		
Potato flour, malt, berries and vegetable food products	2.1	85.8
Fresh, frozen, and salted fish	0.3	9.9
Bacon	---	8.9
Eggs	1.6	10.0
Sugar	65.3	106.9
Cement	246.7	202.8
Table salt	17.2	46.6
Coal	11,043.3	16,047.7
Lignite	---	2,821.1
Coke	964.4	1,040.0
Benzene	5.4	7.0
Soda	9.3	13.8
Woolen and semiwoolen fabrics	0.1	1.3
Cotton fabrics	3.8	7.8
Linen fabrics	1.8	0.8
Timber	---	14.9
Paper and paper products	0.7	15.0
Glass and glass products	12.6	27.7
Steel and iron	8.8	44.3
Railroad rails	2.0	30.1
Cast iron and cast pipes	0.6	13.7
Steel and iron pipes	9.8	13.4
Machines, tools, and electrical engineering equipment	0.6	4.6
Transport equipment	2.0	7.1

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The structure of Poland's foreign trade was slightly modified in 1948. Although coal constituted the greater part of export value (64 - 67 percent) in 1948, even with a general increase of the amount of coal exported, its percentage value fell to about 50 percent. During the same period, postwar Poland resumed its normal prewar export of agricultural products. In 1947, Poland had to import a considerable amount of grain, meat, and other foodstuffs. The growth of agricultural production in 1948 made it possible to decrease import of these products, whose value in 1946 and 1947 was 39.2 percent and 29.2 percent, respectively. This growth even made it possible for Poland to enter the market (in the second half of the year) as an exporter of grain, bacon, poultry, eggs, and other agricultural products, which in 1949, constituted about 15 percent of all Polish exports. By decreasing imports of foodstuffs, Poland was able to increase imports of raw materials, nonferrous metals, machines, and other products necessary to satisfy the growing demands of industry. In accordance with the treaties concluded with Sweden, Czechoslovakia, England, Holland, and other countries. Poland has placed orders for industrial equipment with these countries. (Based on data from: Wiadomości Statystyczne, No 21, 5 November 1948; Dziennik Ludowy, 12 January 1949; Rzeczpospolita i Dziennik Gospodarczy, 1 - 2 January 1949).

- E N D -

- 3 -

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